Chatham Record

H. A. LONDON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
$1.50 PER YEAR
Strictly in Advance.

The Chatham Record.

VOL. XXII. PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900. NO. 42.

Chatham Record.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square, one insertion - $1.00
One square, two insertions - 1.50
One square, one month - 2.50

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

THE LOUISIANA AMENDMENT SAME

As Ours, and is Constitutional and Works Exceedingly Well.

THE OPERATION SATISFACTORY

To All Classes of White People—Eliminates the Negro, but Guarantees the Right to Vote to Every White Man.

The pending amendment in this State is a copy of the suffrage amendment in Louisiana except the property clause. The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana adopted the amendment in 1898. It went into effect soon after. There has been the fullest possible opportunity to study the question in all its details. The city elections were held last year under the provisions of the new constitution. This year the State election was held under it. No word of complaint has been heard. No white man has stated that his right to vote has been denied. No test has been made of the question in the courts. So we take it that the working of the amendment in Louisiana will be its working in this State. It has stood a practical test there. In order that the people of this State might have the fullest information on this subject, Hon. Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, has been to the State of Louisiana and made a study of the question in all its bearings. He was especially active in seeking information as to whether white people are disfranchised. His letters from the South are interesting reading. He interviewed men of every shade of political opinion. He did not confine his investigation to the towns. The County Parishes—our townships—were visited and people themselves sounded on the subject. Attention is invited to some of the leading points taken from his articles. In the light of experience the people of Louisiana declare unanimously that their amendment was the only possible solution of the suffrage question, and the amendment is regarded as an entirely satisfactory solution of it.

The interviews had by him with well posted citizens of Louisiana bear on the following phases of this question:

1. Eliminating the Negro.
2. Guaranteeing the right to vote to every native white man, whether educated or not.
3. Eliminating reprehensible features from politics, and elevating politics and political action.

1. Eliminating the Negro.

"Among others in New Orleans I had a talk with Hon. John Fitzpatrick, who is a wealthy citizen and was a member of the convention that framed the Constitutional Amendment. He knows the a b c's of the city politics. He said: "The amendment works very well. It takes in every white, uneducated or not, who registered under the grandfather clause. The practical effect in my ward was to reduce a negro registration of about 2,000 to 112. In St. Mary's Parish with a population of about 17,000 negroes and about 1,000 whites only about one dozen negroes registered."

"There were only 5,300 negroes registered in the State at the recent election. The paucity of the negro vote took away entirely their importance as voters. They were not counted or sought after. As a natural result those who did register will have no incentive to do it again, and at the new registration after the present registration expires, which will be December 31st, 1900, there will be fewer negro voters who desire to register."—Hon. H. C. Cage of New Orleans.

"In this city the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, similar to the one pending in North Carolina, resulted in reducing the negro vote from 11,177 to 1,493. These are official figures, taken this morning from the books in the office of Mr. Jere M. Gleason, State Registrar of Voters, for the parish of Orleans.

"In November, 1899, the first election was held under the new Constitutional Amendment. The total registration was 38,961, of which number 1,368 were negroes, a reduction of the negro vote from the 1896 registration, which was the fullest known, of 12,709. This city election showed to the whole State the value of the amendment, and opened the way for the result seen in the State election held last month. The State election was held on the 17th of April. Registration closed on the 17th of March, as the law requires it to close thirty days before the election. The registration in the parish of embraces only the 17 wards in New Orleans for the State election was 38,891, of which number 1,493 were negroes."—Hon. Jere M. Gleason, State Registrar of Voters for Orleans.

2. Guaranteeing the right to vote to every white man, whether educated or not.

"Under the Constitutional Amendment, by reason of section five, every uneducated man, who could vote in 1867, or who is a son or grand son of such voter could register on a permanent roll and vote as long as he lives, provided he registered on that roll by September 1, 1898. In this parish we took interest to see that every illiterate white man was registered under that section. I registered under it myself, and there were very few illiterates who did not avail themselves of this provision. The amendment works splendidly, the elections are fair, the educated and uneducated whites vote as heretofore, and there is better feeling in politics than for many years."—Judge L. P. Caillonett.

"Prior to 1878, there were no public schools except mixed schools, open alike to white and negro children, and as the white people would not send to them, many children grew up without education. We were unwilling to disfranchise these neglected men or their children, the soldiers who followed Lee or the men who helped rescue the State in 1876. That is why we put in section five. The illiterate white voters are delighted with the amendment."—Hon. Thos. B. Badeaux.

"Nearly all the illiterate whites registered. As an example, I may mention that in ward five (a country township) there are 540 voters. I know every man in the ward, about half of whom are uneducated. All registered except about twelve."—Sheriff James Henry.

"The amendment has more than met public expectations. Our elections under it are closely contested and perfectly fair, white illiterates registered under section five and voted, few negroes vote, they are satisfied and there is good feeling between the races."—Hon. Andrew Price.

"In Lafayette, St. Martin's, Vermilion, the Arcadian and other parishes there are many illiterates. Many of them are Creoles. There are no better soldiers than the Creole regiments. They are men who, though illiterate, have all the civic virtues, take a keen interest in public affairs, and stood by good government all the way through. We could not disfranchise such true men and brave soldiers.

"The men enrolled under section five behind them is the manhood of the State. It is a white man's roll, an American roll. The late Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, President of the American Bar Association, registered under this clause. It is a roll of honor. Most of the illiterate white men of the State registered under this clause and are now permanent on the registration rolls."—Hon. H. C. Cage, of New Orleans.

I next asked Mr. Gleason this question:

"Have any illiterate white men in New Orleans been denied the privilege of voting because they could not read and write?"

He understood the question and made this answer:

"None whatever. Every white man who wants to vote is permitted to vote. Public sentiment is such that no man in politics would attempt to throw obstacles in the way of an illiterate white man's voting. Practically all who couldn't read and write registered under the grandfather clause in the time prescribed by law and are on a permanent roll of qualified voters, and are guaranteed the right to vote all their lives.

"No white men—none whatever—have been disfranchised."

Mr. Gleason said: "It took two years to educate the people of Louisiana up to the point that it would not result in the disfranchisement of any white people. Now they all see it and like it and wouldn't go back to old conditions under any circumstances. This is as true of the uneducated portion as of the educated portion of our population."

2. Eliminating reprehensible features from politics and elevating politics and practical action.

Hon. Samuel L. Gilmore, City Attorney, and one of the leading men in New Orleans, speaking of what followed the practical workings of the amendment, said: "It has rendered our elections free from any just taint of fraud. It has worked well in every way, particularly in its beneficial effect felt in giving a higher tone to our politics. There has been no suspicion of irregularity in the two elections held under it. It has not only eliminated the negro vote, thus removing corruption and many evils, but has resulted in guaranteeing fair white primaries. The negro question has been eliminated. No one now thinks about the negro vote, and in fact very few of them care to vote."

Mr. Peter F. Pescud, a native of Raleigh, who is now one of the leading and influential citizens of New Orleans, told me that the amendment had worked well in every respect, and secured peaceful and fair elections, eliminated the negro from politics, and had not disfranchised any white man because of his lack of education and property. Mr. Pescud has been living here for seventeen years and has made himself universally respected and popular, and is a business man of large interests and wide acquaintance. He says that he is in no sense a politician, taking only that part in politics that a good citizen is called upon to take. His observations are of great value and weight, particularly to North Carolinians who know him as an intelligent, careful and wise business man. Though a leader in New Orleans financial circles, Mr. Pescud is proud that the tar still sticks to his heels, and he rejoices in whatever helps or blesses North Carolina. "The passage of the amendment," he said, "will eliminate the negro question and give the people freedom to think about the industrial expansion which promises so much for North Carolina."

One of the foremost editors of the foremost shrdlu cmfwyp vbgkqj rfdlu South is Major H. J. Hensey, editor of the New Orleans States, the most ardent and vigorous advocate of White supremacy in this city of believers in the white man's party. I asked him how the amendment had operated and whether it had justified the expectations of its supporters. He said:

"It has worked admirably in the last kind against it. No specification has been made of any fraud or wrong. It has put Louisiana on the old system of a white basis, brought it back to the era when it was noted far and near for the chivalry of its people and the bravery of its sons. Its adoption was a grand and magnificent revolution. It has put the State on the high road to prosperity, and I believe there is a higher tone in public life than in 20 years. There is a feeling of relief that the negro question has been eliminated and that we have returned to the old time honor."

"What has been the result of the adoption of your new constitution on the elections?" I asked Mr. Gleason. Here is his answer:

"Elections are now absolutely fair. The most bitter enemy has been unable to substantiate a charge of the least unfairness. The opposition, after election, were forced to say, 'We haven't a word to say.' There is not a suspicion of unfairness about our elections. I believe that the registration in this city is the cleanest of any city on the continent."

All trouble on farms and plantations has vanished.

"The Constitutional Amendment has brought about a better feeling in the State. In absolute and unquestioned control, the white men feel the responsibility of protecting the negro in all his rights. The white people of North Carolina, regardless of party, will miss an opportunity to put their politics on a higher plane if they do not adopt the amendment. They owe it to themselves and children to do what we have done. Here the negro is eliminated as an important political factor, fair elections leave no excuse for complaints, the white man and negro are on friendly terms, no native born illiterate white man loses his vote—and all these blessings have been brought about by the amendment."—Governor Foster.

"The elimination of the illiterate black vote in Louisiana has placed our politics upon a higher plane and ushered in a new era in our civic life."—Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, Professor of English in the University of Louisiana.

"The amendment has brought about a condition as if in 1866 the white electorate then existing had been maintained and the door opened to negro voters who possessed $300 worth of property or had reasonably good educational qualifications to become voters."—Hon. Leon Jastremski, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Senator Pritchard undertakes to say that the amendment in Louisiana has disfranchised the illiterate white vote, and to prove that he gives the white vote registered in 1896, and then shows the number of votes cast in the recent State election, and argues from this that the balance are disfranchised.

The books in the office of the Secretary of State in Baton Rouge show that in 1896 28,371 illiterate white men registered and made their mark to the application which the law of the State then required. In the April election of 1900, the books show that 31,079 registered under the grandfather clause. This shows that the illiterate white men were practically registered and any shortage in the registration was on the part of those who could read and write, and who were, of course, not disfranchised. They simply exercised their choice not to register and vote in 1900 because they felt that there was no contest that called for it. The fact is that the vote in no State is ever up to the registration. It falls as far short in Massachusetts as in Louisiana. In our own State the actual vote generally falls short of the registered vote 50,000 to 75,000, and our registered vote is from 50,000 to 60,000 less than the number of men entitled to vote. This is so in nearly all the States in the Union. To illustrate, in Massachusetts in 1896 the registered vote was 665,000, and the actual vote cast in that year was 285,000. In Connecticut in 1896 the registered vote was 224,000, and the vote cast was 125,000. Does any one contend that those persons who were registered in these two States and did not vote that year were disfranchised?

But Hon. H. C. Cage, President of the Louisiana Senate, answers this charge of Senator Pritchard as follows:

"The only white illiterates disfranchised in Louisiana are those foreigners who were permitted under the constitution of 1879 to vote under a mere declaration of intention to become citizens. Of this number those who took few, but thousands continued to vote from 1879 to 1898 under their declaration of intention. This illustrates the foreign born vote, especially that portion which was Italian had gotten under the control of so-called political bosses, and a prejudice against it had arisen in the better element of the people second only in intensity to that against the negro vote and when the Constitutional Convention of 1898 undertook to eliminate the negro vote, there was, especially in the city of New Orleans, a determined demand that the illiterate, boss controlled foreign vote should be eliminated, and the effect of the suffrage provision was to eliminate every illiterate foreigner who had not been naturalized previous to January 1, 1898.

"This elimination of these thousands of illiterate foreigners, voting upon declaration of intention only, accounts for the falling off of the white registration in Louisiana.

"Every native born white man in Louisiana, whether educated or uneducated, votes and is protected in his vote."

This statement fully accounts for the falling off of the registration there in 1900.

The People Demand It.

The orators of the black-and-tan party are going through the State proclaiming that the Democrats in submitting the amendment acted contrary to the popular demand. As a matter of fact, after the revolution in Wilmington and the terrible tension of October and November, 1898, there was a universal demand for the elimination of the negro, and leading Republicans and Democrats joined in that demand. Dr. Cyrus Thompson voiced what was universal when he said, shortly after the election:

"It is evident that the Democrats will have to eliminate the negro question now. I do not think that the people who have given the Democratic party power will be satisfied with anything else than the elimination of the negro from politics in North Carolina."

In view of the necessity of eliminating the negro vote the Legislature would have violated the trust and expectations of the people if they had not put it in the power of the voters to stop negro rule in North Carolina. The Legislature could not and did not disfranchise anybody. It submits to the voters whether they wish to be rid of the big negro vote which has been used for bad government and has engendered strife and trouble between the races.

FIRST OF ALL, WHITE

Manly Words of Leading Forsyth County Populists.

ONE WHO DOES HIS OWN THINKING

Mr. E. A. Conrad Advocates the Amendment and Refuses to Permit Butler to Make Him a Traitor to His Race.

It is out of my line to write for publication, but since it has been currently reported in my county that there was some doubt about my position on the constitutional amendment, I think it best to set such reports at rest, and give the public my position on that question.

I am a Populist. My principles are those enunciated in the National platform of that party, but first of all I am a white man.

So long as a drop of Anglo Saxon blood runs in my veins I shall regard the white race superior to the negro, and until some great change for the better takes place among the negroes, I shall continue to believe them unfit to dictate, dominate, or even influence the local, State or national affairs of this country.

This, to-day, is the first plank in my political platform, and I here and now serve notice that I henceforth and forever sever my connection with any party of men who by word or policy or platform [illegible] as was done by Senator Butler at his late so called Populist convention at Raleigh, state that they regard the negro, in any sense, the equal of the white race, or advocate a policy or a fusion with a party or a set of men who, to return [illegible] are going up and down the State reviling the white earnest leaders of my race in effort to keep the negro vote and continue his demoralizing influence in our public affairs.

All true Populists are for [illegible] being in favor of negro equality and will not vote against making white supremacy permanent, and eliminate the race question from politics, relegate the negro to his proper place, which is to the rear in politics and society. He will then cease to be a fool, will become a useful and law abiding citizen.

With this question out of politics the white vote would divide; a party would have to depend upon the merits of its policy, the integrity of its leaders and candidates, and politics would be purified and honest white men be set free. As a conscientious Populist I cannot see how we could ask for any better hope than this of a fair chance to test the wisdom of our principles before the untrammeled vote of liberty loving white men and this we can never do so long as the negro stands a factor, to profit by our divisions or seduce our leaders into delivering us into the hands of the enemies of our party and our State. If we are Populists, advocating and hoping for clean and honest politics, and our self-constituted office holding leaders are trying to use us as a club to crack the heads of our own race on a question that is to determine the purity of our principles and our civilization for all time. We advocate free silver, and this same crowd for the second time proposes to have us line up with the Republican party, which has not only cut the throat of silver but enters on the campaign a professed defender and advocate of a continuation of the negro in power in North Carolina. Such as this is a stench in my nostrils.

They try to dodge this issue. One of the wide-between the horns fusionists, who has just had to drop a mouth full of public fodder, and it was even then watering with a meagre hope of more by way of the negro vote, said to me only yesterday: "How can you discriminate against the negro on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude?" That's pure stuff. The amendment is planned to prevent that very thing and he knew it. Our white loving statesmen in the Legislature guarded against that breach of the words of the Federal Constitution and only discriminated against the peculiar attributes of the race, not singling out anybody or any class of people. The Supreme Court of the United States says that you can do this, and every intelligent man has read of that decision.

Senator Cullom, a great Republican, in his report of the Hawaiian Commission, says: "The American idea of suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner, have by inheritance or education such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage, and of full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a Republican form of government." Now the North Carolina amendment proposes what Republican leader Cullom says the Constitution pre-supposes, let all white men vote by inheritance, and negroes not having capacity by inheritance, must vote by education, or not at all. Mr. Editor, this amendment will bring our Constitution more in accord with the divine law itself which has made the white man so greatly superior to the negro, and on this solid rock I plant my feet in this present campaign, and propose to work and vote with my race.

I aided in organizing the Populist party in 1892, to secure reforms which were thought could only be accomplished by a new party pledged to those reforms. Prominent among these was a demand for an expansion of our currency system, which resulted in an issue in 1894 and 1896 for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In 1894 there was an agreement between the "bosses" of the Populist and Republican parties to put out a joint ticket. The fusion was stood up to Guy Watson, the purest and strongest anti-trust and free silver man in the State, was defeated for governor, and [illegible] consummation of this scheme for the "bosses," Butler, a silver man, was elected to the Senate for six years and Pritchard, who stands for trusts, monopolies, gold bugism and now for the negro against the white man, was elected for eight years.

So that while in 1896 the State was carried for bimetallism by a large majority of the white vote, the 120,000 negro vote elected the fusion ticket and legislature and our principles defeated by 12,000 majority and putting North Carolina literally under negro domination, securing to the gold standard a vote in the Senate for eight years and Mr. Butler and Pritchard in the meantime securing two splendid offices which they are desperately trying to hold on to. Mr. Pritchard, the gold and trust apostle, and Mr. Butler, the silver professor, are fighting the amendment and trying to commit their parties that way, hoping thereby to perpetuate their office and power through the degradation of their parties by the contemptible continuance of the negro vote and negro domination.

This, Mr. Editor, being the exact and truthful condition of the [illegible] of the Populist party [illegible] attempts for the present. I thank you Mr. Editor for space [illegible] for me please. Very truly,

E. A. CONRAD.

What a Good Chairman Can Do.

We copy from the [illegible] the following letter of [illegible] Mr. Andrew Joyner, the able and energetic chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Forsyth county. We copy it because it will illustrate the result which will follow [illegible] a good chairman and to [illegible] [illegible]

The Post congratulates the Democracy of Forsyth and its worthy chairman.

Mr. Joyner says:

Editors Sentinel:

"In keeping with my expressed purpose, I desire to publicly return the thanks of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Forsyth county to those speakers who laid down their business on last Saturday, closed their offices on a busy day, and filled the appointments made for them by the Committee.

"The names of these gentlemen are: C. B. Watson, L. M. Swink, Clement Manly, Frank T. Baldwin, Walter O. Cox, E. A. Griffith, A. H. Eller, W. M. Henderson and J. H. Whitaker.

"At not a single meeting were the people disappointed in having a speaker, except at two places, and it was no fault of the chairman this was so, for he was not notified by the gentleman assigned to these places that they could not fill the appointment.

"I venture to say that no county in North Carolina can boast a finer display of devotion to the cause of white supremacy than this cheerful compliance by these gentlemen with the request of the committee, and I am sure that the large audience they aroused and the hearty reception the people gave them everywhere, will stimulate others all over this county to earnest, faithful, unselfish work for the cause most dear to every true white man.

"I wish to acknowledge the thanks of the committee also to the citizens of every township for giving these speakers such a good turnout, and such patient hearing, as well as for the formation of a White Man's Club and the election of a wide-awake Executive Committee in every solitary township in Forsyth county.

"I honestly believe it was the best day's organization work ever done in any county, and am glad of this opportunity of returning thanks therefor.

"Respectfully and gratefully,

"ANDREW JOYNER,

"Chairman Ex. Committee.

"P. S.—As an instance of the splendid work of the country secretaries of these meetings, I had full reports from every one of them, with the names of delegates, alternates, executive committees and white man's club officers, signed and certified, and in my office by 12 o'clock Monday, many of them coming in Saturday night's mail. For all of which many thanks."—Raleigh Post Dispatch.

Politics and Politicians.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since State Chairman Simmons (Dem.) wrote to State Chairman Holton (Rep.) proposing a joint canvass of the State by the candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets to discuss the amendment.

As yet no reply has been received to this invitation. One is expected, however, to-day, as Holton was on Tuesday in consultation with Pritchard and other Republican leaders.

A Republican is responsible for the statement that the Populists have tried to pull Holton out of the hole by inviting a joint discussion between the Populist and Republican State tickets. And this, it is said, was after a thorough understanding between the Republican and Populist chairmen, in order to give Holton a chance to reply to Mr. Simmons that as the Republicans have been challenged by both the Democrats, the Populists cannot [illegible] one without accepting the other, and that of course it will be impossible for the Republican candidates to be at two places at the same time. He will further state, it is thought, that the Republican candidates are perfectly willing and anxious for a joint discussion and will meet both the Democratic and Populist contestants together. He will then suggest that the State Chairmen of the Democratic, Populist and Republican parties meet in Raleigh on some given date and arrange a list of places in North Carolina where the candidates of all three parties can meet in joint discussion on the same days.

How much truth there is in this remains to be seen.

Tommy—"Pop, what's the difference between a habit and a vice?" Tommy's Pop—"Habits, my son, are our own frailties; vices are those of other people."

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PHOEBE A. HEARST.

A Missouri Girl Who Became Famous—Her Devotion to Children.

"About fifty years ago Mrs. Hearst was born in Missouri. Her name was Phoebe Apperson, and she came of good Southern stock, her father a Virginian, her mother a South Carolinian. Her parents and the parents of Mr. Hearst were neighbors, and the little girl, born to the Appersons, was named for Mrs. Hearst, mother of the boy who was to be her husband. Young Hearst went to California, found success, and returned to make his Missouri sweetheart his wife, taking her to California while she was still in girlhood. Before she was twenty, her son was born—the only child she has had. Mrs. Hearst says one regret, that she has had only one child. She would like to have raised a family of sons and daughters, but as she has brought up several nieces, and has educated and reared the children of her kith and kin, to say nothing of the countless children for whose education she has provided in the kindergartens she has endowed, and the young women she has educated in Europe, she seems to have done her full personal duty to humanity.

"In appearance Mrs. Hearst is slight and not tall. She gives an impression of timidity which is scarcely carried out by her ceaseless activity. Sometimes the nervous exertion tells on her, and she is forced to delegate social duties to her assistants. Although she employs a corps of secretaries, Mrs. Hearst always signs her letters. It is characteristic of the conscientiousness of the woman. And this, although her mail runs into hundreds of letters a day. Most of them are begging letters from people who do not know that this sympathetic and charitable woman is too wise to give except through organized channels.

"Mrs. Hearst's hair is pale brown, lightly silvered with gray. It is parted at the middle and ripples away at the side in a Madonna-like coiffure very becoming to Mrs. Hearst's benign expression and regular features. The nose is straight, regular and rather small, the eyes large, full and gray, and the forehead well shaped and pronounced in intellectuality. The lips are rather thin, delicately carved and almost colorless. There is very little color in the cheeks.

"In spite of her life in the public eye, and the importance which her position has thrust upon her, in spite of the responsibilities of her wealth, Mrs. Hearst has a horror of publicity. She has been interviewed many times, and has been misquoted many times. She cannot see why she cannot be left to lead her life in her own way, and she does not understand why the public should be interested in all she does and says. She is quite sincere in saying that she does not see that she is at all extraordinary. She has not yet realized that an unselfish person, devoted to the public good, with no thought of self and no desire for self aggrandizement, is the most remarkable being on earth."—Ainslee's Magazine.

The Question of the Nose.

Mothers should care for the noses of the children and see that they grow properly. The soft tissues of the organ can be moulded in early life. A thick nose can be made thinner by regular treatment, such as compressing it daily, either with the fingers or with instruments made with springs and padded ends so as to clasp the nose. A clothespin has been used and so adjusted as to bring about the right amount of compression. Many noses are wrong and twisted out of shape by the vigorous use of the handkerchief. The delicacy of the structure of the noses is not appreciated.

The shape and size of the nose are often of a character to cause great distress to the person, and the deformity—for in some instances it really amounts to this—is borne with fortitude and resignation as something which cannot be remedied. The importance of the nose in its relation to appearance has been appreciated by the modern surgeon, and he does not regard it as beneath his dignity to perform operations for the improvement of this feature. Noses which are naturally misshapen and those have been made so by blows and accidents are restored, or modified to assume a proper shape. Usually a distorted nose interferes with the air passages, narrowing or blocking them, and the operation is a matter of necessity as well as of appearance. Persons do not hesitate to spend time, money and much endurance to have their teeth straightened; it is often quite as important to the health, and more important to the looks, to have the nose straightened or to have it restored to a more desirable form.—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in Harper's Bazar.

The Latest in Skirts.

The changes in skirts seem to consist principally in still more careful close-fitting around the hips and not in any reduced quantity of material required, or any waning popularity for the plaits which are so much in evidence just at the moment. The graceful flare, which adds so much to the beauty of outline, will be increased rather than lessened, and plain skirts evidently will be quite out of the question. The trained effect appears on all the models which are as yet being sent out from Paris.

The newest round skirt from Paris is either gathered, tucked or gathered at the waist and over the hips. Other skirts are tucked at the top and then accordion-plaited. This kilted clan is chic and has the advantage of novelty, but unless carefully manipulated it will develop into an unwieldy garment. If the skirt is plaited, the plaited waist will be en suite. The plaits on gowns are different widths, and [illegible] will be widely diversified from the finest accordion width to rather broad box plaits, which graduate to almost a point at the top on some of the French skirts, and widen perceptibly at the top of the waist, flare gracefully from the chest to the belt.

A skirt which attracted much attention on the street the other day consisted of a plain back satin [illegible] foundation, with an applique of chenille trimming around the foot. But over it fell an overskirt of blue plain Irish suiting, rough and heavy, a most striking contrast to the underskirt. This style will be frequently seen during the coming year. Moreover, it has a recommendation of economy to the woman skillful with her needle. You can cut off an old [illegible] skirt, scallop it around the lower edge and use it for an overskirt. The underskirt can be of an old silk [illegible] and be bound and rejuvenated with a band in the popular stitching.

The Queen of Portugal.

One of the handsomest and cleverest queens in Europe is unquestionably the Queen of Portugal, who, having begun the study of medicine as a "hobby," has taken her degree of M. D., and is now the chief physician of her consort, herself and her children. Her Majesty, who is also considered one of the best dressed women in the royal families of Europe, is well known in English society, and her training and tastes are thoroughly English, for, having been born at Twickenham some thirty-five years ago, she has also spent a great part of her life in this country, mainly at the famous Stowe House, in Buckinghamshire. As may be generally known, Queen Amelia is the eldest daughter of the late Comte de Paris and the Comtesse Isabelle, and married, at Lisbon, thirteen years ago, on May 22, the then Crown Prince, Duke of Braganza, now King Carlos I.

The Use of Sealing Wax.

The use of sealing wax has become so generally fashionable that before long it may be considered vulgar to seal envelopes with gum. Who knows but there may be a revival, too, of those mysterious love signs which were rampant in the good old days of yore? Sixty or more years ago a damning red wafer was used by a despairing lover when sealing a letter to indicate a distressed and bleeding heart; a yellow one when jealousy was rankling in his breast; a black one indicated anger and resentment; a green one, fickleness; a violet one, faithfulness and constancy, and a blush pink, blissful contentment and happiness. Quaint old seals engraved with mottoes, with crests and monograms, have become much sought after, and the most fascinating of all is the old fashioned set of seven seals with a motto for each day of the week.

Handsome New Gowns.

Some of the prettiest new gowns are of black net or grenadine over black silk, with the overdress profusely ruffled. The ruffles number from three to five, and vary in width from four inches to six. They are applied either straight around the skirt or curving slightly upward to the back. A charming effect is produced by edging the ruffles at both upper and lower edges with narrow white or colored velvet ribbon, repeating the treatment on the waist.

The Newest Fashions.

The old-fashioned blond lace with a pattern scattered over it is revived again for veils.

White gloves, except with black and white costumes, are not worn so much as the varied tints of fawn, biscuit, nickel gray, cream, lilac and a greenish gray.

Belts are essential features of all the new gowns, which means that most all blouses will be worn outside of the skirts, the belts being a portion of the bodice.

Lace flouncings of Renaissance and Venetian, as well as other kinds of lace, come all ready shaped in the circular form, fitting the cut of the skirt perfectly.

Silk skirts with silk jersey yoke tops which cling closely to the figure are one of the desirable novelties. And then there are China silk waists in all colors prettily trimmed with lace.

In the new effects of old styles is a knife-plaited black silk skirt, with a little short apron overskirt, rounding up short at the waist in the back, and trimmed with application of black lace around the edge.

Thin fabrics of all kinds will be fashionable, such as veilings and crepons. The most desirable thin stuffs have finely embroidered dots and figures, and the mixtures of silk and wool are most attractive.

Khaki letter paper is the latest, and being linen, it might be made out of the very material made into uniforms, from its appearance. This may not mean that it is altogether beautiful, but it means something, and a great many people will find it indispensable.

Lace, tulle, chiffon and fine straw are prominent features of the new millinery. Toques made entirely of lace over chiffon and completed with a bow of black velvet or a bunch of flowers are among the prettiest hats in sight. Pure white satin finished straws, almost transparent, are very much in evidence.

Yellow chrysanthemums are the newest fad in millinery. Chrysanthemums of every shade and color, indeed, are popular, even those of black silk petals. Flexible straw braid and horsehair lace are among the novelties for trimming, and are combined with mousseline de soie, velvet or tulle with excellent effect.